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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/576,126

06/14/2006

Bruno Chatras

0512-1336

5643

466

7590

03/06/2008

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EXAMINER

LAEKEMARIAM, YOSEF K

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2614

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

03/06/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/576,126

Applicant(s)

CHATRAS ET AL.

Examiner

YOSEF K. LAEKEMARIAM

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 June 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 24-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 24-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 June 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 32 and 33 lack antecedent basis because they modify a method claim with apparatus components. There are no components to modify in claim 24. The claims are also vague and indefinite because it is not clear as to which components in claims 32 and 33 would perform what functions in claim 24.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 24-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krank et al. (US 6,466,661) in view of Maloney et al. (US 5,555,299) further in view of Hoffmann (US 7,248,576).

Regarding claim 24, Krank teaches a method wherein the network comprising, in addition to communication channels (**Col.6 lines 3-6; Krank discusses signaling channel, therefore communication channel**) used to establish telecommunications connections between various terminals which are connected to the network (**abstract lines 1-7, Col.2 lines 13-18**), communication channels which are reserved for conveying call control signals (**Col.5 lines 65-67 and Col.6 lines 1-2; Krank discusses special**

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signaling D channel, therefore reserved communication channel) for controlling the establishment, the modification and/or the release of each telecommunications connection in this network (**Col.2 lines 12-33 and Col.6 lines 3-19**), this method comprising a phase for processing a call which is initiated each time a call is transmitted by a client (**Col.1 lines 63-67 and Col.2 lines 1-2; Krank discusses a call request from a calling terminal, therefore a call transmitted by a client**) and which comprises a step for establishing the co-ordination connection using an address of at least one of the two centres (**Col.2 lines 1-5; Krank discusses terminals of the user group, therefore address of the centres**) so that these centres can co-ordinate their respective operations for processing the first and second service requests from the client (**Col.2 lines 1-11; Krank discusses detecting a call request from a calling terminal, therefore service request from the client**) wherein: in that one of the centres transmits its address (**Col.3 lines 41-48; Krank discusses one of the terminals sends telephone number, therefore address**) to the other centre by inserting this address in one of the call control signals transmitted to the other centre (**Col.2 lines 34-39 and Col.3 lines 38-52**), and in that the centre having received the address inserted in a call control signal establishes the co-ordination connection (**Col.5 lines 14-20 and Col.6 lines 3-13; Krank discusses receive information about the origin of the call, therefore received the address**) by using communication channels which are separate from those used to convey the call control signal in which the address of one of the centres is inserted (**Col.5 lines 65-67, Col.6 lines 1-2 and Col.6 lines 20-22**);

Krank teaches the invention set forth above except for the claimed “establishing a co-ordination connection between a first and a second control centre for carrying out

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services in an intelligent telecommunications network, the first and the second centre each being capable of processing in an autonomous manner a first and a second service request”

Maloney teaches that it is well known to establish a co-ordination connection between a first and a second control centre for carrying out services in an intelligent telecommunications network (**Col.2 lines 46-58**), the first and the second centre each being capable of processing in an autonomous manner a first (**Col.2 lines 46-51; Maloney discusses call processing and control instructions at first call center, therefore processing a first service request at the first center**) and a second service request (**Col.2 lines 58-61; Maloney discusses call processing and control instructions at the second call center, therefore processing a second service request at the second center**).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Krank, and modify a co-ordination connection between a first and a second control centre for carrying out services in an intelligent telecommunications network, the first and the second centre each being capable of processing in an autonomous manner a first and a second service request, as taught by Maloney, thus allowing more efficient method to establishing a co-ordination connection between a first and a second control centre for carrying out services in an intelligent telecommunications network, as discussed by Maloney (**Col.2 lines 46-61**).

Regarding claim 32, Krank teaches a method wherein communication channels (**Col.6 lines 3-6; Krank discusses signaling channel, therefore communication channel**) which are used to establish telecommunications connections between various

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terminals which are connected to the network (**abstract lines 1-5, Col.2 lines 13-18**), and communication channels which are reserved for conveying call control signals in order to control the establishment (**Col.5 lines 65-67 and Col.6 lines 1-2; Krank discusses special signaling D channel, therefore reserved communication channel**), the modification and/or the release of each telecommunications connection for this network (**Col.2 lines 12-33 and Col.6 lines 3-19**), this network being capable of carrying out a phase for processing a call which is initiated each time a call is transmitted by a client (**Col.1 lines 63-67 and Col.2 lines 1-2; Krank discusses a call request from a calling terminal, therefore a call transmitted by a client**) and which comprises a step for establishing the co-ordination connection using an address of at least one of the two centres (**Col.2 lines 1-5; Krank discusses terminals of the user group, therefore address of the centres**) so that these centres can co-ordinate their respective operations for processing the first and second service requests from the client (**Col.2 lines 1-11; Krank discusses detecting a call request from a calling terminal, therefore service request from the client**), wherein the centres are capable of establishing the co-ordination connection by using a method in accordance with claim 24 (**Col.5 lines 14-20 and Col.6 lines 3-13; Krank discusses receive information about the origin of the call, therefore received the address**).

Krank teaches the invention set forth above except for the claimed "intelligent telecommunications network which is capable of establishing a co-ordination connection between a first and a second control centre for carrying out services, this network comprising: the first and second centres, these centres each being capable of processing in an autonomous manner a first and a second service request"

Maloney teaches that it is well known to have an intelligent telecommunications network which is capable of establishing a co-ordination connection between a first and a second control centre for carrying out services (**Col.2 lines 46-58**), this network comprising: the first and second centres, these centres each being capable of processing in an autonomous manner a first and a second service request, respectively (**Col.2 lines 46-51 and Col.2 lines 58-61**).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Krank, and modify telecommunications network which is capable of establishing a co-ordination connection between a first and a second control centre for carrying out services, this network comprising: the first and second centres, these centres each being capable of processing in an autonomous manner a first and a second service request, as taught by Maloney, thus allowing more efficient method to establishing a co-ordination connection between a first and a second control centre for carrying out services, as discussed by Maloney (**Col.2 lines 46-61**).

Consider claim 25, Krank, Maloney and Hoffmann together teach a method according to claim 24, Krank further teaches a method wherein when a plurality of call processing phases are carried out simultaneously for different clients of the network (**Col.3 lines 53-67, Col.6 lines 20-22 and Fig.2**), the centre which inserts its address in the call control signal further inserts an identifier of the call processed (**Col.3 lines 38-67**), and in that the first and second centres for carrying out services indicate the call concerned by means of the co-ordination data transmitted via the co-ordination connection by using this identifier so as to co-ordinate their respective operation for processing each call (**Col.2 lines 1-12 and Col.3 lines 53-67**) .

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Consider claim 26, Krank, Maloney and Hoffmann together teach a method according to claim 24, Krank further teaches a method wherein only the co-ordination connection is used to exchange co-ordination data for the respective operations for processing the first and second service requests implemented by the two centres for carrying out services **(Col.3 lines 38-52; Krank discusses a call request sent from terminal TE1 to TE5 and the UG sends a request message about terminal TE1, therefore the first and second service request).**

Consider claim 27, Krank, Maloney and Hoffmann together teach a method according to claim 24, Maloney further teaches a method wherein for a network, in which the call control signal comprises at least one address field which is capable of receiving the network address of the second centre **(Col.10 lines 59-67 and Col.11 lines 1-12; Maloney discusses a call received with identification digits, therefore network address of the second center)**, this field further comprising a portion which is not used when the address of the second centre is recorded in this field, wherein the address of the first centre and/or the call identifier are inserted in the unused portion of the address field **(Col.2 lines 40-43)** so that these data are propagated jointly via the network to the second centre **(Col.2 lines 35-63).**

Consider claim 28, Krank, Maloney and Hoffmann together teach a method according to claim 24, Hoffmann further teaches a method wherein for a network, in which the first and second centres are connected to different control points of the network **(Col.4 lines 12-17 and Fig.1, MGC-A and MGC-B)**, the control points of the network being capable of connecting the various communication channels to each other in order to form the telecommunications connections **(Col.3 lines 44-54 and Fig.1, MGC-A and**

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MGC-B) , wherein: the first centre and the second centre communicate with their respective control point by using a first communication protocol for receiving and/or transmitting the call control signals (**Col.4 lines 1-7 and Col.4 lines 17-21; Hoffmann discusses MGCP protocol, therefore a first communication protocol**), the various control points of the network communicate with each other by using a second communication protocol which is different from the first for transmitting and/or receiving the call control signals (**Col.4 lines 24-26 and fig.1; Hoffmann discusses BICC CS2 protocol, therefore a second communication protocol**), and the first and second centres communicate with each other via the co-ordination connection by using a third communication protocol which is different from the first and second communication protocols (**Col.4 lines 21-24; Hoffmann discusses H.248 protocol, therefore a second communication protocol**).

Consider claim 29, Krank, Maloney and Hoffmann together teach a method according to claim 28, Hoffmann further teaches a method wherein the first communication protocol is the INAP protocol (Intelligent Network Application Protocol) (**Col.2 lines 31-41 and Col.2 lines 60-65**), and in that the second communication protocol is the ISUP protocol (Integrated Service Digital Network--User Part) (**Col.1 lines 54-63 and Col.4 lines 12-17**).

Consider claim 30, Krank, Maloney and Hoffmann together teach a method according to claim 24, Hoffmann further teaches a method wherein a network, in which the first and second centres are connected to different control points of the network (**Col.4 lines 12-17 and Fig.1, MGC-A and MGC-B**), the control points of the network being capable of connecting the various communication channels to each other in order to

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form the telecommunications connections (**Col.3 lines 44-54 and Fig.1, MGC-A and MGC-B**), wherein the first centre and the second centre communicate with their respective control point by using a first communication protocol for receiving and/or transmitting the call control signals (**Col.4 lines 17-21 and Col.4 lines 1-7; Hoffmann discusses MGCP protocol, therefore a first communication protocol**), the various control points of the network communicate with each other by also using the first protocol (**Col.4 lines 17-21**), and the first and second centres communicate with each other via the co-ordination connection by using a second communication protocol which is different from the first communication protocol (**Col.4 lines 24-26 and fig.1; Hoffmann discusses BICC CS2 protocol, therefore a second communication protocol**).

Consider claim 31, Krank, Maloney and Hoffmann together teach a method according to claim 30, Hoffmann further teaches a method wherein the first communication protocol is the SIP protocol (Session Initiation Protocol) (**Col.6 lines 3-8**).

Consider claim 33, Krank, Maloney and Hoffmann together teach a method, Maloney further teaches a method wherein Centre for controlling the carrying out of services which is suitable for being used in an intelligent telecommunications network, wherein this centre is capable of establishing a co-ordination connection with another centre by using a method in accordance with claim 24 (**Col.2 lines 46-58**).

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to YOSEF K. LAEKEMARIAM whose telephone number is (571) 274-5149. The examiner can normally be reached on Regular hours 8:30am-5pm M - F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, AHMAD MATAR can be reached on (571) 272-7488. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/YOSEF K LAEKEMARIAM/
Examiner, Art Unit 2614
02-21-2008


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